

MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED
TITLE 50. HEALTH AND SAFETY
CHAPTER 6. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Part 2. Emergency Medical Technicians

50-6-201. Legislative findings. The legislature finds and declares that prompt and efficient emergency medical care of the sick and injured at the scene and during transport to a health care facility is an important ingredient necessary for reduction of the mortality and morbidity rate during the first critical minutes immediately after an accident or the onset of an emergent condition and that a program for emergency medical technicians is required in order to provide the safest and most efficient delivery of emergency care.

50-6-202. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Board" means the Montana state board of medical examiners provided for in 2-15-1731.
- (2) "Emergency medical technician" means a person who has been specially trained in emergency care in a training program approved by the board and certified by the board as having demonstrated a level of competence suitable to treat victims of injury or other emergent condition.

50-6-203. Rules.

- (1) The board, after consultation with the department of public health and human services, the department of justice, and other appropriate departments, associations, and organizations, shall adopt rules of the board implementing this part, including but not limited to training and certification of emergency medical technicians and administration of drugs.
- (2) The board may, by rule, establish various levels of emergency medical technician certification and shall specify for each level the training requirements, acts allowed, recertification requirements, and any other requirements regarding the training, performance, or certification of that level of emergency medical technician that it considers necessary, subject to the provisions of 37-1-138.

50-6-206. Consent. No emergency medical technician may be subject to civil liability for failure to obtain consent in performing acts as authorized herein to any individual regardless of age where the patient is unable to give consent and there is no other person present legally authorized to consent, provided that such acts are in good faith and without knowledge of facts negating consent.

50-6-207. Construction. This part may not be construed to detract from the powers granted to the department of public health and human services to regulate emergency medical services provided for in part 3 of this chapter.